The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6409 號九零百四千六第 光緒戊寅年五月十七日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1878. 壹拜禮 號七十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, EMUY, Spanish str., 222, Blanco, Manila 11th June, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

June 15, GUSTAV & MARIE, German ship, 354, Bährsch, Amoy 12th June, Rice.—WIELER & Co.

June 15, NICOLAUS, German schooner, 137, H. Stölken, Newchwang 28th May, Beans.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 15, THISTLE, British gun-vessel, Commander R. S. Hunt, Shanghai 10th June.

June 16, NINGPO, British str., 761, R. Cass, Canton 16th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 16, CHINA, German str., 548, Ackermann, Shanghai 12th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 16, YOTTUNG, Brit. str., 208, Goggin, Swatow 15th June, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

June 16, HAILOONG, British str., 277, F. P. C. Goode, Tamsui 11th June, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 15th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

June 16, SHANNON, British armour-plated ship, W. B. Grant, Malta 12th April, Port Said 17th, Aden 29th, Trincomalee 18th May, and Singapore 7th June.

June 16, OLYMPIA, Ger. str., 783, F. Nagel, Chefoo 10th June, Beans and General. WM. PUSTAU & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 15TH.

Condor, German bark, for Guam.
Somerset, British steamer, for Singapore and Sydney.
Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
Moray, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
Ocean, British steamer, for Foochow.
Asia, Danish steamer, for Vladiwostock.
Lucre, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Pasig, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Zamboanga, Spanish steamer, for Haiphong.
Norma, British steamer, for Swatow.
Quinta, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

June 15, SUNDA, British str., for Shanghai.
June 15, BEISBANE, British bark, for Singapore.
June 15, THIBET, British str., for Singapore, and Bombay.
June 15, ORISSA, British str., for Yokohama.
June 15, MACTAN, Spanish str., for Amoy.
June 15, PASIG, Spanish str., for Manila.
June 15, MORAY, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
June 15, ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
June 15, SOMERSET, British steamer, for Singapore, Cooktown, and Sydney.
June 16, COUNTESS OF EROL, British 3-m. sch., for Foochow.
June 16, ANTENOR, British str., for Singapore and London.
June 16, OCEAN, British str., for Foochow.
June 16, ZAMBOANGA, Spanish steamer, for Haiphong.
June 16, THERAN, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
June 16, LUCRE, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
June 16, CHISA, German str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Emuy*, str., from Manila:—
Revs. Santos Goni, Pedro Pajo, Raimond Martha, Miguel Nano, Jose Cardera, Gregorio Echaveria, P. Clinio Osio, and Mavedz Sainez, and 271 Chinese.

Per *Gustav and Marie*, from Amoy:—
1 distressed Russian seaman.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Canton:—
Honorable C. W. Maxwell and 2 friends.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. Remusa, cabin, and 7 Chinese, steerage.

Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow:—
Captain Simpson, 1 European, deck, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.:—
Captains Davidson, Hunder Watt, and Ipland, 1 Parsee and 40 Chinese, deck.

DEPARTED.

Per *Moray*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Rev. J. Sulton.

Per *Somerset*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Mr. Symonds and 66 Chinese.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Mrs. Mactavish, Rev. Stockman, Messrs. Anderson, Geo. Stanton, D. Benjamin, and J. A. Nathan, and 230 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, str., for Foochow:—
3 Chinese.

Per *Lucre*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yottung* reports left Swatow on 15th June, and had light N.E. winds throughout.

The German ship *Gustav & Marie* reports left Amoy on 12th June, and had fine weather with light N.E. winds.

The Spanish steamship *Emuy* reports left Manila on 11th June, and had fine weather with very strong Easterly winds.

The British gun-vessel *Thistle* reports left Shanghai on 10th June, and had fine weather and light Easterly and Westerly winds throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Canton on 16th June, and had cloudy weather with occasional showers of rain throughout the passage down.

The German steamship *Olympia* reports left Chefoo on 10th June. The first part light Southerly and S.W. winds and cloudy, thick weather; the latter part light Easterly and N.E. winds and cloudy, rainy weather.

The German schooner *Nicolaus* reports left Newchwang on 28th May. The first part of the passage S.E. winds and calms. The middle part light N.E. winds and fine weather; the last two days moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 12th June at 9 a.m., and had fine weather and moderate Northerly winds from port to port. Passed the steamship *Amoy* on the 15th off Namoa Island. On the 14th passed the steamship *Atalanta* off Lamyit.

The British armour-plated ship *Shannon* reports left Malta on 12th April, Port Said on the 17th, Aden on the 29th, Trincomalee on 18th May, and Singapore on 7th June. The first part of the China Sea light S.W. monsoon; the last three days squally, heavy rain and variable winds.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports left Tamsui on 11th June, and arrived in Amoy on the 12th, and experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 13th, and experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. Arrived in Swatow on the 14th, and left again on the 15th, and from thence to port light winds and damp weather. In Amoy the steamship *Cheang Hoch Kiam* and U.S.S. *Alert*. In Swatow the steamships *Maharajah*, *Tientsin*, *Hwai-yuen*, and H.M.S. *Nassau*.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Note.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [1m1036

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER is authorized to SIGN our Firm.
WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1878. [1m953

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1031

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
THOMAS AND MERCER.
Canton, 23rd May, 1878. [1m927

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late JOHN GURNEY FRY in our FIRM CEASED on the 30th ultimo.
SILVERLOCK & Co.
Foochow, 1st May, 1878. [2m804

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GRATTON CASS is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.
ELLIS & Co.
Amoy, 1st April, 1878. [556

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8th, 1878. [6m439

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH HARMON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from 1st of April, 1878.
WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, March 27th, 1878. [3m533

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.
WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Firm of Messrs. WING KEE & Co. and commenced Business on our own account under the Style and Firm of "ROBERT AFOOK & Co.," we beg to inform our Friends and the Public generally that any Orders they may favour us with will meet with our prompt attention.
BOB AND JACK.
37, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1878. [1m939

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & Co."
JOHN DODD.
Tamsui, 17th April, 1878. [687

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November 1872. [30

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20%.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS ..... $31,700,000.
SURPLUS ..... $5,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [103

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments. GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH, or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tf568

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

SUITABLE for a good FAMILY HOTEL, that most desirable
PROPERTY,
known as the former British Legation, "244, Bluff, Yokohama.
The same is in good substantial repair, contains 24 lofty Rooms, with large Balconies, Corriders, and Glass Conservatory, excellent Patent Baths and Closets well supplied with Water, Large Kitchens, Pantry, and Servants' Offices; all well drained. The Property is in the most healthy part of the Bluff, having splendid Land and Sea Views, pleasant Grounds for Promenade, Croquet Lawn, and Flower Garden. To a good Manager, immediate returns may be expected. Terms moderate to a suitable tenant. Plan can be seen at the Office of
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., to whom apply for Particulars.
Yokohama, May 27th, 1878. [tf1017

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11

MACAO.

TO BE LET, during Summer, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, opposite the Public Garden, Praya Grande, with Three Bedrooms and One Dining Room, Servants' and Bath Rooms, Kitchen, &c.
Apply to HING KEE,
Billiard Room.
Macao, 8th June, 1878. [1004

TO LET.

THE EASTERN HOUSE at the ALBANY, at present in the occupation of Mr. BRENTON. Possession can be had on 1st May.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [554

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 8, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to
T. ALGAR & Co.,
9, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [427

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, MOSQUE TERRACE.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, OLD BAILEY STREET.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [37

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
H. Hopping, Esq. | WM. Yong, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £150,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [68

AUCTIONS.

SALE OF LAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 18th of June, 1878, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, all those
LOTS of LAND,
situate at SOWKEEWAN, and registered in the Land Office as—
Lot No. 6, containing 10,750 square feet.
Lot No. 7, containing 10,750 square feet.
Lot No. 8, containing 2,132 square feet.
Lot No. 9, containing 4,725 square feet.
Lot No. 18, containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 19, containing 11,200 square feet.
Lot No. 20, containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 21, containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 28, containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 33, containing 14,568 square feet.
Lot No. 35, containing 11,400 square feet.
Lot No. 125, containing 5,300 square feet.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deeds of Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [992

FURNITURE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace, the Residence of Lieut. E. P. WILFORD, H.M. 28th Regiment, on
THURSDAY,
the 20th June, 1878, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Rep-covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, TABLES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SIDEBOARD, a SEWING MACHINE, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES and MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1046

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs. NORTON & Co., Duddell Street,—
An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c.; also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank Notes. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
HUGHES AND LEGGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [979

MACEWEN, PRICKEL AND CO.
HAVE NOW READY
THE NEW SEASON'S
FINEST
PRESENT TEA,
in FIVE and TEN CATTY BOXES,
and are prepared to receive Orders for the same to be delivered FREE of ALL CHARGES in any part of England, America, and the Continent.
Hongkong 14th June, 1878. [1w1027

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Refinery Manufactures—
LOAF SUGAR (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
CUT and POWDERED LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (LYLE'S PATENT).
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A1111*.
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A1111*.
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A11*.
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A11.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond B1.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45 deg., 30 deg., O.P., and NAVAL.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from BONES.
BONE TAR (A Preventive of White Ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

PACKED in QUANTITIES and PACKAGES to suit CUSTOMERS.

Particulars and Prices on application to
THE MANAGER,
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,
East Point.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [6m419

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles. [481 766

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
79] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROOD.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1874. [99

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
DRAWING PAPER.
FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK, for Steel Pens.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENTS' DICTIONARIES.
PEN MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
GBD PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [635

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet 6 inches beam. Very fast, with small consumption. For further particulars, Address K.Z., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1878. [638

FOR SALE—LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, At $8 Per Ton, ex GODOWN.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, East Point.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [656

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1877. [53

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

EX P. & O. STEAMER "GEELONG."

SPECIALLY SELECTED.
MARSALA WINES.
OLD PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen), $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) ..... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen) ..... $45.
In Octaves (about 6 dozen) ..... $25.
GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.
458] NORTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK,"
$19 ..... per case of 3 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1878. [12

FOR SALE.

A FEW COPIES of the following PUBLICATIONS at the *Daily Press* Office:
An Eastern Love Story.
KUSA JATAKAYA, A BUDDHISTIC LEGEND.
By THOMAS STEELE.
THE WHEEL OF THE LAW.
BUDDHISM,
ILLUSTRATED FROM SIAMESE SOURCES.
By HENRY ALABASTER.
A CATENA OF BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES FROM THE CHINESE.
By SAMUEL BEAL.

SING LEE,
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 37, TUNG MAN LANE.
Has always on Sale every description of HOUSE and STEAM COAL at MODERATE PRICES.
Steam Launches on Hire and for Towing.
ESTABLISHED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S
CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $8, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and **** at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED, a PONY and DOG CART. Apply to
W. WILSON.
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1w1045

WANTED, by the Advertiser, now in Madras, an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in a Store in Hongkong or any port in China or Japan. Good references. Can leave present employment immediately. Address, G. R. N., care of *Daily Press* Office. [1035

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN (German) for SHIPCHANDLER BUSINESS in the Philippines. Apply, by letter, to "H.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1878. [1m888

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY. This is a good opportunity for a small investment of Capital, which would pay a large profit, and at the same time prove a public benefit.
For Particulars, apply to
A. E. VAUCHER.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1878. [1037

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1878. [1003

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.
THOS. D. C. PARKER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [244976

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1878. [19

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [90

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

This HOTEL, pleasantly situated on the Bund, commands an extensive view of the harbour, and having been entirely REFITTED, offers every comfort for the Travelling Public.
W. H. HENRIQUES & Co.,
6m435] Proprietors.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [20

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [26

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [23

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lui Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SONG FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK ACHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEE.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1001

INTIMATIONS.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1041

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Bitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1042

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"MALABAR,"
Captain Gould, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., at 5 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1043

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Commandant De la Marcelle, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AMAZONE"
Commandant Nomdedeu, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1044

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSI

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, DRUGGISTS PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

BIRTH.

On the 16th June, at 1, West Terrace, Mrs. J. P. McEWEN, of a son. [1039

DEATH.

On the 25th May, on board the steamship *Oceanic* on his way home, HINRICH ANDREAS DIRKS, Esq., late of Swatow, in the 40th year of his age. [1040

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH, 1878.

THE Reuter's telegram in which the ratification of the Chefoo Convention is announced is not satisfactory. The sentence "It is hoped that the difficulties about certain clauses will soon be surmounted" is rather meaningless. If there were "difficulties about certain clauses" of the Convention, surely they should have been arranged before ratification. When a treaty is ratified, it is generally and naturally assumed that the contracting parties have come to a mutual understanding and agreement on the questions at issue between them. To ratify a Convention and then express a hope that the disagreements on certain clauses of it will be eventually smoothed away, seems, on the face of it, to be fatuously inconsistent. That there are objectionable clauses in the Chefoo Convention is almost universally conceded, and it is difficult to see how, after the ratification of the agreement, they are to be amended. The Chinese Government is quite content with the advantages secured for it by the astute Viceroy of Chihli, and will certainly take no steps to revise the Convention; the difficulties will remain in perpetuity unless the British Government takes action to clear them away. It is possible, of course, that our brilliant diplomatist, Sir THOMAS WADE, will come out charged to conclude a supplementary treaty which will repeal those clauses of his Chefoo agreement to which such strong and well-founded objection has been taken. But would it not have been better, would it not have been simpler, to have so reformed the Convention before ratification that no fresh document would be needed? Sufficient time has elapsed since the conclusion of that agreement to show the probable future value of the concessions extorted by Sir THOMAS WADE from the Chinese Government, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are not likely to compensate for the advantages artfully secured by the wily LI HUNG-CHANG. It is obvious that the recognition given to lekin by Clause 1. of Section 3 of the Convention, whereby it is agreed that the area of exemption from the tax shall be the area within the limits of the foreign settlements in the different ports, cannot be allowed to stand, since the other Treaty Powers unanimously object to it. But for a full solution of the vague telegram with which we have been favoured, we must wait, doubtless, for the return of the British Minister to his post at Peking.

THE statement reproduced on Saturday from the *Whitehall Review* that Russia intends to nurse the Kuldja Question until after the conclusion of the present crisis in Europe, with the view of annexing Kashgaria, has at least an air of probability about it. The industrious circulation by the *Turkestan Gazette* of stories of hideous atrocities committed by the Chinese General, the remonstrances of General KAUFMANN addressed to the Chinese Authorities on the subject, and the shelter afforded by Russia to the hunted Kashgarians and Dungans, may—taken in conjunction with the Muscovite policy in other parts of the world—be regarded as fair proofs that Russia has commenced a new game of intrigue in Central Asia which is intended to ultimately end in the annexation of Kashgaria. The grassy plains of this fertile territory are a tempting bait to a Power whose frontier borders on them, and who could, by a comparatively small exercise of her great military strength, easily drive the Chinese braves back into the Desert of Gobi. Nor can we wonder much if the Russians do entertain such a project. The Chinese troops have been perpetrating shameful massacres, sparing neither age nor sex, and laying desolate a once prosperous country, although they have encountered no serious resistance. Bad as the Cossacks are, they are not in the habit of slaughtering defenceless women and children, and depopulating and laying waste the country like the Chinese do. Not unnaturally, with their notions of *meum* and *tuum* in regard to territory, the Russians may readily persuade themselves that it is their mission to put an end to the slaughter accompanying the re-conquest of Kashgaria by the Chinese and avert the misrule which will follow it. The Government of Peking must wake up to the danger that menaces its rule in Turkestan or it will soon find its power limited to China proper. And this will be only the beginning of Muscovite encroachments. The one really reliable barrier to Russian advance on China is to be found in the large commercial interests which other Western nations possess in the Far East, which would be endangered by Russian supremacy at Peking. It is essential to the very existence of the Manchu Government that it should carefully cultivate friendly relations with the Western Powers, and the sooner it wakes up to the fact the better.

The next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will be held to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The British bark *Hark Away*, Captain Petts, left Manila on the 4th instant for Iloilo to load sugar for New York.

The British steamer *Gordon Castle* left Singapore for Hongkong on Tuesday last and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 78.0, the minimum 70.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 90.0 and the minimum 76.0.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 27th May says that "During the recent cruise of the Channel Fleet off Sicily the *Shannon* was ordered by the Italian authorities out of her anchorage in Syracuse Harbour, the reason assigned being that no more than three men-of-war of any one foreign State could be permitted in port at the same time."

Lloyd's correspondent in New York, with reference to his previous report that the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Great Republic* had been sold at San Francisco to parties unknown, telegraphs on the morning of the 10th ultimo, that from further information he has received he is able to state that the steamer in question was sold to the Salmon Cannery.

"The reinforcement of the China Squadron by the *Shannon*, *Ruby*, and *Diamond*," says the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 20th May, "shows that the Admiralty is fully alive to the necessity of having a strong naval force in the far East. It is not that we need have any misgivings as to our ability to meet the Russian Fleet in those waters, but it is in that direction that we have most reason to anticipate the active operations of the 'volunteer navy,' which, being translated means little else than a privateering fleet."

The usual fortnightly entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall this evening, commencing at 8.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

Piano Solo	
Song	"Robin Redbreast."
Reading	
String Band	"Tannredi."
Song	"Jack and Bill."
Recitation	"Tit for Tat."
Song	
Reading, in character	"Mrs. Caudle at home."
String Band	"Lily of the Valley Waltz."
Reading	

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st May, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$411,909
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	434,505
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	661,037
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	862,915
Total	$2,370,966

The *Shannon*, 9, screw ship, armour-plated, Captain Grant, arrived here from Singapore yesterday afternoon. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain W. R. Grant; Commander J. McKechnie; Lieutenants—Edward A. Holbech, Howard F. Hay, William H. G. Goodlake, Edward Knipe, Henry Ponsonby, and William B. Carter. Navigating-Lieutenant—Thurston Stringer; Lieutenant Marines—C. W. Hawkins; Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Wm. Oxland, B.A.; Fleet-Surgeon—William G. Ridings; Paymaster—Frederick C. Fleeley; Chief Engineer—William M. Chambers; Sub-Lieutenants—Algernon H. Oliver, Henry C. Burrows, Herbert E. M. Bowsbe; Surgeon—Alexander B. Trousdell, M.D.; Engineers—John T. Kelly, Wm. M. Feak, Wm. J. Harding; Midshipmen—Frederick H. Eagles, Hugh B. Barton, Edward H. Martin, Arthur M. H. Walrond, Harry H. Stileman, and Richard P. Fitzgerald; Naval Cadets—John M. de Robeck, Henry L. D. Pearce, Algernon M. Vaughan-Hughes, and Gerald A. Hayman; Assistant-Engineer—John Bayley; Clerks—Charles S. Moore and George H. Sturgess; Assistant Clerk—Edward D. Hadley; Boatswains—Wm. Simpson and Thomas Job (acting); Gunner—Rees Dyer.

The members of the Hongkong Humane Society held their second practice of the season on Saturday afternoon at Howard's Wharf, West Point. The weather was anything but pleasant, as it was raining the whole time, and only about a dozen members put in an appearance. There was no rocket fired, the line being taken off by two of the members, to the Italian bark *Francesco*, Captain Demarchi, which was lying a short distance off the Wharf, and which vessel was kindly placed at the disposal of the members. After the rocket line was hauled in on board, the whip was made fast about forty feet up the foremast; the hawser was then hauled on board by means of the whip, or endless line worked by the men on shore, and that was then made fast about two feet above the whip. Every thing being now ready the life buoy was sent off to the ship and one of the members who was in readiness was hauled on shore, but not without getting a ducking, as in hauling him in the vessel came to and the man was dragged through the water. A second man was then brought on shore, and another went from the shore to the bark; everything was in good working order. If no rocket is fired at the next practice probably the authorities will allow it to take place on Murray Pier, which would be much more convenient for the members on account of its central position.

We take the following additional items from the *London and China Express* of the 10th ult.:—

An iron sailing ship has been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Richardson, Duck and Co., South Stockton, of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length over all 251 feet 3 inches, length between perpendiculars 232 feet 3 inches, breadth (extreme) 37 feet 9 inches, depth in hold 22 feet 7 inches, gross tonnage N.M. 1,464. She is classed 100 A at Lloyd's, and 20 years in the Liverpool Registry, and has been built under special survey, but is considerably stronger than required by their rules. She has been built to the order of Messrs. Thompson, Anderson and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for the India and China trade. She has been named the *Sierra Colonna*.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, G.C.B. (Retired List), died on the 2nd May, at Linwood, near Staines, in his seventy-third year. This officer entered the Navy in 1819, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1825, in the *Sybille*, stationed in the Mediterranean. His next appointment was, in 1825, to the *Volage*, Captain Hon. R. S. Dundas, with whom he sailed for South America, on which station he obtained command, in 1827, of the *Heron*. He acquired post rank in 1828, and was subsequently appointed, in 1830, to the *Actæon*, which frigate, after an intermediate servitude in the Mediterranean, he paid off, and was appointed, in 1835, to the *Jupiter*, fitting for the East Indies, whither he took out the Earl of Auckland as Governor-General; and (the latter ship being put out of commission) in 1840 to the *Endymion*. For his services in that ship during the war in China (where, in the attack upon Chinkiang, July 21st, 1842, he elicited the best thanks of Major-General Schoedde for the manner in which he superintended the debarkation of the troops under the orders of that officer, whom he accompanied as a volunteer throughout the day), Captain Grey, who paid her off towards the close of 1843, was nominated a C.B. From the beginning of the war against Russia till January, 1855, he commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal*, and afterwards was Rear-Admiral-Superintendent in the Bosphorus till July, 1856. Was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape. Created a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1857, and was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order in 1865. From June, 1861, to June, 1866, he was the Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. In 1869, in recognition of his services afloat, he was granted a good-service pension of £300 a-year. He was placed on the Retired List in 1870.

From New York a report has been received that three wooden steamers belonging to the New York and Havre Steamship Company, and the *Great Republic*, the *City of Tokio* and the *Japan*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had been sold to Russia.

There has been more doing in Tea the past few days, but transactions total up a small business, in which are included two small parcels of new season's new-make Congou, sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., prices being very moderate, and considering the scarcity of good tea, and the few parcels held by importers look like going at enhanced rates, for not only are dealers bare of stock, but telegrams just in confirm the postal advices of a late season, and the Chinese are less eager than usual to send funds up country to purchase leaf. At current rates first crop teas selling at 10d. to 1s. do not pay to import, and if Chinese lose also, and which there is no question during season 1877-8, it is only reasonable to infer a gradual and total stoppage of shipments must take place, and thus counteract the effects of the increasing production from India, some estimates putting the yield for 1878-9 at 42,000,000 lbs. If this increase goes on as during the past five years the time is not far distant when China grown can be dispensed with, especially as regards common to fair grades, which cannot compete with that duty free from India. The position of the market as regards figures has seldom been so favourable, but, as is frequently the case, despite the facts, business in all branches is unsatisfactory. For the week ended the 4th May the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 2,048,867lbs., of which 1,230,659lbs. was for home consumption, 427,580lbs. was removed coastwise, 344,408lbs. was exported, 42,798lbs. sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,522lbs. was for ships' stores. During the week the total amount paid as duty was £30,766.

KOWLOON RIFLE MATCHES.

Great encouragement is given in the 74th Highlanders to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men to become experts with their rifles, and that they are not slow to take advantage of it will be seen from the following account of last week's performances:—On Tuesday about twenty men of F Company (Captain Hamilton's) went over to have a match at 200, 500, and 700 yards, 5 rounds at each distance. The weather was fine and the men enjoyed the shooting, &c., very much.

Highest Score... Private N. Gray.
Next best..... Colour-Sergeant M. Hogan.
Next best..... Private J. Mitchell.

On Thursday the 13th instant D Company, (Captain Toler's), proceeded to Kowloon for a Company Match at 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each distance, the highest score being made by

1st... Colour-Sergeant J. Kelly.
2nd... Private J. Sim.

Two splendid silver mounted briar-root pipes were the prizes competed for on this occasion.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, about 40 men in two squads of B Company, Lieutenant D. S. Kays commanding, proceeded to the range and carried out—in the face of very bad weather—a good match, at 500, 600, and 700 yards, 5 rounds at each distance, for the cost of boats, refreshments, &c., Colour-Sergeant Patterson's squad being the victors.

Highest Score... Colour-Sergeant J. Patterson.
2nd..... Sergeant T. Lister.
3rd..... Private J. Andrews.

Interest is taken by all concerned in these matches, especially by the officers, who willingly forego their own pleasures to attend at the matches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents].

CHAIR COOLIE IMPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—"I am a stranger and they took me in." Would you please give me a small space in your paper to state what I consider a piece of injustice. I employed two chairmen asking them before I seated myself if they knew a certain address, and received an affirmative reply. Proceeding a short distance, they put me down in front of one of the hotels in this town, and finding that they were perfectly ignorant of where I wanted to go I left the chair thinking naturally enough that there was a breach of contract made by the chairmen. They then followed me to the hotel I was stopping at, and importuned me for payment, and finally on my refusing I was invited by a policeman to visit the Central Station, where, on my stating my case to the inspector in charge, I was told either to pay the chairmen forty cents or remain in durance vile till I could appear before a magistrate. Objecting to waiting a night in a place I had never before inhabited I paid, and left with the reflection that I had been unjustly treated.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

CIVIS MUNDI.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1878.

MILITARY COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to point out to your Reporter the exceeding bad taste which led him to obtain and publish in your issue of the 13th inst. a summary of several courts-martial lately held in the 74th Highlanders. Such a proceeding I can assure him is anything but calculated to foster that *entente cordiale* which should prevail amongst the civil and military community of a Colony where ere long Muscovy Ducks may be looking for a nest egg.—I remain, Sir, &c.,

MILES ANTIGUNS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—A paragraph in your paper of the 13th instant, has engendered a great amount of ill-feeling in the 74th Highlanders, by the publication of the names and offences of those men convicted by court-martial. The *Daily Press* is not a military paper, and apparently considers their punishment inadequate, by being held up to the public gaze of our European and Celestial friends. The person whoever he may be (and I have no doubt belongs to the sect of the Pharisees, who—"Thanks God he is not as other men are"), would find a more useful employment for his virtuous pen, by making known to the public his own failings (if he has any) and not those of our unfortunate comrades.

If your reporter cannot find sufficient news in Hongkong and its surroundings we will be most happy at any time to furnish him with an essay on Military Tactics, which I am sure in these trying times, will go down better with the masculine gender of your readers.

And in conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me remind you, that our Regiment "Second to None," has always been most deservedly popular, in the several stations they have left, and they will always read your paper with pleasure, but not when their comrades are pointed at as objects of contempt and ridicule.

When war is proclaimed and victory nigh,
"God and the Soldier" the people cry.
When war is over, and all things righted,
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted.

Trusting you will insert this in the *Daily Press*, I am, yours, &c.,

THREE COLORS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1878.

[With regard to the letters from two men of the 74th Highlanders, we insert them because they imagine they have a grievance, not from any reason or logic contained in them. One says, "A paragraph, &c., has engendered a great amount of ill-feeling," &c. We don't believe a word of it. Why should the publication of courts-martial have that effect? A feeling of shame in the defaulters themselves is the only feeling likely to be produced. If Brown gets drunk and assaults the police, or Jones steal his shipmate's boots, they are each very properly fined or imprisoned, and their cases published under the head "Police News;" but, according to the writers of the above letters, if Mac gets drunk and strikes his sergeant, or Sandy makes away with his regimental necessaries, the affair is to be hushed up because the offenders are military. The writers are probably very young soldiers, and they will find if ever they are quartered at Plymouth, Portsmouth, or Chatham, or many other places which might be mentioned, that they can scarcely ever take up a local paper without finding it contains naval and military courts-martial *ad nauseam*. As to the sentence "comrades pointed at as objects of contempt and ridicule," we can only say—*hominem non odi sed ejus vitia*.]—ED. *D.P.*

A scapegrace remarked that the principal branch of education in his school was a willow branch, and that his master had used up a whole tree.

In the will of the Dowager-Marchioness of Sligo, some particular directions are given as to her funeral, so that it may not be, "as is customary, a disgusting display of worldly vanity."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.]

LONDON, June 13th.

THE CONGRESS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The European Congress has been formally opened. The first working sitting will be held upon the 17th instant.

It is stated that Austria will insist upon the federation of Servia and Montenegro, or the conclusion of a military Convention.

Sir Michael HICKS Beach, Bart. (Secretary of State for the Colonial Department) said in a speech at a banquet that England would adhere to Lord Salisbury's Circular.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

The Ex-King of Hanover is dead.

POLICE COURT.

15th June.

BEFORE THE HON. CHARLES MAY.

A DRUNKEN WATCHMAN.

John Matthews, watchman at the Aberdeen Docks, was charged with being drunk whilst on duty.

The prisoner was a watchman at the Aberdeen Docks, and was supposed to have been on duty from midnight of Friday until Saturday morning six o'clock, for which duty he received $12 per month. At four o'clock on Saturday morning P.C. No. 13 was on patrol, and he then saw the dock gate open, no watchman on duty, and the watchman's revolver, keys, and staff were in the sentry box. At half past five o'clock the prisoner was found in a coolie house drunk.

The prisoner said that he got drunk at four o'clock.

His Worship fined him $10; in default, twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Kwong Asui was charged by P.C. 196 with being in unlawful possession of a tumbler, of which he could not give a satisfactory account.—Fined five shillings; in default, seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

OUR SERVANTS.

Lum Ayat was brought up, on remand, charged on suspicion of stealing a silver-gilt watch and a gold chain value $40 from P. C. Sangster.

There being no further evidence forthcoming the prisoner was discharged.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

14th June.

Disasters follow each other quickly in this unfortunate country. A sudden rise in the Sin Kong river has caused extensive inundations at Chan Hing Fu, about eighty miles from Canton. The water rose on the 10th instant to the extent of five feet, and on the 11th it had reached 10 feet. Communication of every kind is interrupted and great distress prevails amongst the people, whose property has been carried away and whose crops most probably will be entirely destroyed.

A few days ago two hundred and fifty prisoners were brought back to Canton from Hwei-chau, in the province of Kwangsi. Most of them it is stated are notorious rioters. They are now in the Pun Yu Magistrate's prison awaiting their trial.

On the 12th instant three kidnappers were arrested by the soldiers in the Western Suburb.

TIENTSIN.

3rd June.

Under date of 4th April I wrote of an anomalous organization for self-defence against banditti, which had sprung up in Ling Hsien, Shantung. Since then, nothing has been heard of them till recently. For some little time the Magistrate seems to have been keeping some soldiers employed in watching their movements, having apparently become convinced that their designs were inimical to the Government. Seeing how matters were drifting, the leader of the company came to Tientsin a few weeks ago, and represented to one of the Missionaries that they had a large quantity of building material collected, and desired his presence and direction in the erection of a chapel. Every possible effort was made in this and other ways to bring themselves into some sort of connection with the Missionaries, thereby to secure protection. It would take too long to tell all the outs and ins of the story. One other point, however. They were compelled to break camp, and transformed themselves to a village where there is a chapel. Here they cooked their food and spent most of a night, and on leaving left some of their arms, guns, cannon, &c., in the chapel. The frightened villagers hastily removed and concealed these things, after their departure. They then settled in another chapel, thus striving to involve the Christians and compel foreign protection. Fortunately, and strangely enough, too, complicity and complication were avoided, the advice of a missionary, on the ground at this time, being of great service to the native Christians. A few days ago, we heard that a battle had been fought between these men and the soldiers, resulting in the capture of a number of the gang, and the execution of 21 of them since. They were said to number about 1,000, but had not completed their concentration when attacked by the troops.

Mr. Chu, who held the rank of Taotai, and was manager of the C.M.S.N. Co., died here last Saturday; the ceremonies of encoffining took place Sunday noon. He had recently purchased machinery, and was erecting buildings for a small steam flour mill, which we hope may be completed by some other enterprising hand.

Extensive and heavy rains have fallen over a large portion or all of Chihli and Northern Shantung. Planting is possible, and hope revives in the hearts of the people. Multitudes of poor are all about us, among whom death is doing a fearful work. There are no new cases of sickness among foreigners.

The U.S. gunboat *Palos* has been here a few days, but leaves to-morrow morning for Chefoo.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

MANILA.

Mr. Heron, consul for the United States, having left for America, Mr. E. A. Younge, the vice-consul, takes charge of the consulate.

After nine months of drought in Ilocos, which has caused the total loss of the last crop of rice and maize, rain has at last fallen and the people are now planting for the next crops. From Union news comes of intense heat, little water, and a great scarcity of food, in consequence of which the greater part of the population are emigrating to Pangasinan, where they hope to be better off. From Iloilo news comes of frequent showers, which have given rise to hopes of a good harvest and that the distress which has existed for so long may cease.

The Customs receipts during the month of May amounted to $115,771 against $122,872, showing a decline of $7,000. The duties on imports amounted to $89,220 ($24,594 less than in the same month last year) and those on exports to $23,351 ($16,927 more than in May last year).

During a fight amongst a number of Chinese on the 2nd instant three men were so severely wounded as to necessitate their removal to hospital, where one of them died.

Portraits of several members of the royal family of Siam are being painted by D. Lorenzo Rocha, a professor of the Manila Drawing Academy.

The press has been discussing the question, why do not the steamers running between China and Australia make Manila a port of call? It is pointed out that the expense and delay caused to foreign vessels by the consular tariff of 15th July, 1874, precludes them from profitably doing so. *El Comercio* also says that if its information be correct, as it believes it to be, the Consuls at the ports from which the vessels take their departure claim to collect fees from the Chinese passengers for Australia on the ground that the vessel first clears for a Spanish port. The same paper says that the service, to which time is money, cannot afford to submit to the Spanish Custom-house laws, which permit the departure of a vessel only after the lapse of a certain time, whereas the vessel would be ready to leave in a few hours after arrival.

The papers to hand contain no comment on the *Gunga* affair.

TRADE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND BORNEO.

SOME six months back we drew attention to the fact that a good and remunerative trade, sufficient to pay for regular steam communication, might be established direct between Hongkong and Borneo. There is now a good prospect of this becoming an accomplished fact before long. The departure on Thursday last from the port of Hongkong of the steamer *Wasbi* for the territory recently ceded by the Sultan of Brunei to the British Trading Company of Borneo, taking Baron DE OVERBECK and Mr. DENT to survey the country, is the first step towards the attainment of this object. It is designed by the new Company, when their affairs are fully settled, to run steamers regularly between Saba and Hongkong. The territory acquired from the Sultan of Brunei includes the whole of the northern corner of the island of Borneo, and is quite a kingdom of itself. In order to make their right indisputable the Company have taken great trouble to satisfy all possible claims, and have secured the good-will alike of the Sultan of Brunei and the potentate of Sooloo. The ceded country is fertile, well watered, and in some parts very salubrious. It is in contemplation to start coffee planting there on a large scale, and some of the planters of Ceylon have despatched a representative to examine the capabilities of the country for this purpose. The natives are, it is stated, well pleased at the change in their prospects, being grateful for the relief from the oppression and tyranny of their chiefs which the cession to an English Company promises. Most sanguine anticipations of success are felt by the Company, which has certainly obtained a remarkably fine slice of territory. It was negotiated and secured, from what we hear, on a basis that cannot be impugned, and if our information be correct the Rajah of Sarawak and other opponents of the Company will find themselves unable to get the new cession discountenanced by the British Government. The promoters of the British Trading Company are possessed of plenty of capital, and its operations are likely to be characterised by vigour and enterprise. At the same time there are difficulties in the path. These consist of a climate not altogether favourable to European constitutions, the possibility of troubles with the native chiefs, and the difficulty of obtaining a really good supply of labour. The latter is perhaps not so formidable as the two first. Some of the natives will work, and are tractable enough, while it would not be difficult to induce Chinese emigration there. Large numbers of Chinese reside in Sarawak, and there is no doubt that on steam communication being commenced with Hongkong they would flock to the new territory in hundreds. It will not be long, in any case, before some members of this enterprising race go down to spy out the land and report if it be good. The productions of Borneo are so varied and valuable that there is every chance of a thriving trade being inaugurated between the new territory, Brunei, Labuan, Sooloo, and Hongkong. The port of Jolo has been opened to free trade, and the commerce with it is developing. The goods usually referred to in commercial reports as "Straits Produce" will, in the event of the new steamer line being established, no longer be imported into Hongkong from Singapore; they will be obtained direct from Borneo, where everything now raised in the Malayan Peninsula or the Netherlands Indies can be grown. We trust that the attempt thus about to be made to open up the vast resources of a portion of the rich island of Borneo and to plant a stable and enlightened government there will prove successful.—*China Overland Trade Report.*

MR. HENNESSY AND CHINESE EMIGRATION TO PERU.

The following letter, addressed to the *South Pacific Times*, has been handed to us with a request for its publication. The article to which it is a reply has already appeared in our columns.

To the Editor of the *South Pacific Times*.

SIR,—Up to 1876 Chinese destined to engage in agricultural and other labour were brought to this country at the rate of 10,000 per annum more or less. The supply accumulated till then must soon be exhausted as the death rate has been high among the Chinese, and means must be obtained to replace the disappearing by renewed immigration for reasons too obvious to need explaining. Her Britannic Majesty's authorities in China object to any further emigration from that country to this, and I doubt not but this state of things so damaging to Peruvian interests will continue until Peru can offer and give the most ample guarantees as to a more humane treatment in favour of Chinese emigrants. England will not relent; and, as she crushed the slave trade in Africa, so she will obtain results of civilization in China; and if Chinamen must come to this country it will only be on the pledge being given of the disgusting and medieval cruelties practiced on the painted slaves up to the present be done away with by sound laws created and observed. If Peru would only observe and carry out the clauses of her treaty with China, celebrated in 1874, I believe that many of the myriads now starving in the East would speed to the South Pacific shores to their own benefit, whilst saving this country from agricultural ruin.

In opposition to your severe remarks in your editorial of March 9th upon the conduct and acts of the Governor of Hongkong, Mr. Pope Hennessy, I think should bear a different construction. You say "red-tapeism has been pushed to a degree that could hardly secure favour from the most orthodox conservatism. A more arbitrary course of official conduct it would be impossible to conceive, or one more damaging in its consequences to Peru. There are other parts in China besides that governed by Mr. Pope Hennessy, whose obstructive policy in Barbadoes created revolution and bloodshed, and who, unfortunately is still in a position to do mischief."

I think before you charge a representative of the English Government with red-tapeism, arbitrary, injurious, and damaging conduct, you should take into consideration that there are laws and regulations to guide his acts, and to enforce them, such as he nor any other official has power to depart from. As respects his doings in Barbadoes, his acts were approved of by Her Majesty's Government, since he was appointed to a higher and more distinguished position as the Governor of Hongkong. Were Mr. Pope Hennessy to know, as I do, after 10 years' residence here, that hundreds of Chinamen are now kept in perfect bondage beyond the limits of their respective contracts, starved, ill-clad, chained, and otherwise cruelly treated by some of the estate proprietors and managers, he would more energetically even than at present oppose emigration from China to Peru. That such a state of things exists I am ready to prove, yet clause 15 of "the China-Peruvian Treaty embodies that Chinese subjects in Peru shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in Peru for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native citizens and shall also be treated in every way like the citizens and subjects of other countries resident in Peru."

This treaty remains a dead letter, and neither bribery, influence, or the House of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., will lead Mr. Pope Hennessy to give way to the extent of an inch. Humanity as to dealing with the emigrants—guarantees as to their release on the expiration of terms of contract—justice fairly administered to the Chinese in Peru under the supervision of an accredited and intelligent Chinese Minister to this country, &c., will be the conditions (*sine qua non*) in view of which, when thoroughly secured, Mr. Pope Hennessy or any other English authority will cease to prevent the Chinaman emigrating to Peru.

I remain Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH HARRIS.

Lima, March 18, 1878.

The *South Pacific Times* has the following rejoinder:—

Mr. Pope Hennessy, we are certain, will be much obliged to Colonel Josiah Harris for the cost of whitewash which he has given to his official character in our paper to-day, and if the Earl of Carnarvon still held the seals of office in the Cabinet no doubt he would "wire" our friend, the Colonel, and thank him for his valuable indorsement of the official integrity and uprightness of his pet nominee to Hongkong—the aforesaid Mr. Pope Hennessy. Although we do not pretend to the knowledge of our friend Colonel Harris in "things in general" and official matters in Hongkong in particular, still we are not modest enough—and in this respect we are sorry we cannot imitate the Colonel—to admit that we are entirely ignorant of the extent to which English "red-tapeism" should legitimately go without detriment to public or private interests.

We do not wish to say that Colonel Harris is disingenuous in his remarks, though we would be fully justified in doing so; but to applaud him for humanity would be to accord to him credit to which it will require more than his present literary effort to entitle him. Colonel Harris knows just as well as we do, that in the emigration scheme, which we may consider inaugurated now by Messrs. Olyphant & Co., there is not, and cannot be, any desire or power to revive the atrocities which characterized former emigration from China to this country, and he is too intelligent not to understand that under the existing contract with Messrs. Olyphant & Co. Chinamen cannot be kept "in perfect bondage," nor be "starved, ill-clad, and otherwise cruelly treated." What therefore can be the object of the Colonel in rushing into print, except his desire to see himself there, we cannot possibly imagine. However, he is quite welcome to the space he occupies, but we advise him should his thirst for popularity not abate, and should he desire to immortalize himself in type, to do so by selecting some other subject than the wornout coolie question upon which he is unable to throw any new light and the horrors attendant on which belong entirely to the past. Colonel Harris well knows he will never see them revived, not even should Providence vouchsafe to him ten times more ten years residence in Peru, where he has acquired so much experience and learnt to write so much, with so transparent an object, and so little effect.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

The *Standard*, referring to the possibility of a Russian invasion of India, admits that Russia felt assured of the neutrality of Austria and of the Porte, it might be possible for her to assemble three or four army corps at Meshed, and also another ready for active operations north of the Hindoo Koosh. But the strain on her resources, even on her military strength, would be so great that we may well doubt whether she could support it for long. Then there is Afghan hostility to be considered. Shere Ali may trifle with Tashkent emissaries when Russian troops are far distant, but the instant they approach his borders the advantages of English assistance will become irresistible. So long as Afghanistan remains our ally, any Russian invasion of India is an utter absurdity, and on the very threshold of the question we are faced with this consoling fact. If our relations are at present strained with Cabul, then by all means let us hasten to remove the friction; or, rather, if an English Government can adopt a Machiavellian policy, let us by all means in our power, once we are assured of the good faith of Shere Ali and his people, encourage Russia to undertake the high-sounding enterprise of invading India. Nowhere can we encounter Russia to greater advantage than in the country beyond Candahar and in the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, and the more energy and the more expenditure Russia devotes to the furtherance of this design the greater will be the advantage we shall secure over her, and the greater the loss she would suffer in a war between the two countries. An invasion of India must, under any circumstances, be a tremendous undertaking for Russia, but with the hostility of Cabul added to our own military resources, it would be an act of the most astonishing insanity.

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH EXCELLENCE.

An unwilling compliment has been paid to the excellence of English manufactures by a correspondent writing to a Moscow journal from the regions of the Baikal Sea. Describing the various streams of commerce which flow from the coast of China towards the great Siberian mart of Kiaokta, and thence spread themselves over the Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire, the correspondent affirms that in spite of the heavy duties levied at the Russian frontier, the manufactures of Moscow have not the ghost of a chance against those of Manchester and Birmingham. "In fact," he says, "our Moscow manufacturers by their short lengths, their grossly insufficient measure, and the general worthlessness of their goods, have so spoilt their credit in Siberia that the term Muscovite is used as an adjective to imply what is manufactured only to 'sell,' while to describe an article as being 'English' is considered a conclusive guarantee for its excellence." The English goods sold in the Transbaikal provinces of Russia are calicoes, cottons, cutlery, saddlers' wares, and utensils for the camp and farm, such as, in short, are despatched to our colonial markets. These find their way to Kiaokta, on the Manchurian deserts, and are mainly sold to the people of Oriental Siberia by caravan merchants trading from Pekin. It will be seen from what we said a few days ago about the opening of sea communication with Siberia, that English vessels can reach the provinces to which we refer by sailing round the northern coasts and up the Lena River, and since our merchants are now aware that in Siberia their wares are well-known and universally appreciated, they should hasten to take possession of the vacant market, and endeavour by maintaining the excellence of their manufactures to keep it.—*Globe.*

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* answers for the accuracy of the following particulars respecting the direct negotiations which, he says, are going on between London and St. Petersburg, under the auspices of Prince Bismarck:—

Before going to a Congress England wishes to remove all possible chance of a misunderstanding on the principal conditions of the treaty of peace. The two main points that form the subject of pending negotiations are the new delimitations of Bulgaria and the proposed modifications in Asia Minor. As regards the former, England objects to the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, and to the division of the Ottoman Empire into three detached portions. In that she is warmly supported by France, who is also strongly adverse to allowing Bulgaria a seat on the Ægean. Respecting the alterations to be introduced in Asia Minor, England is determined not to tolerate anything that is calculated to compromise her communications with India, and insists upon very material changes being made in the stipulation signed at San Stefano. There are other points under discussion which, for very obvious reasons, I am requested not to mention. If an understanding is brought about between England and Russia on the questions now being discussed, the Congress will meet; but if not, there will be no Congress at all. I can also guarantee the following information as regards Austria's position in the question. Count Andrassy gave General Ignatieff to understand, as I told you at the time, that the treaty as a whole was unacceptable, and further pointed out certain clauses which more directly affected the interests of Austria. Russia has since proposed important concessions, doubtless in the hope of establishing a separate understanding, but Count Andrassy replied that, while taking note of Russia's conciliatory disposition, he must defer any decision till the Congress assembled. Such is the exact state of affairs at present.

THE LATE MR. T. T. COOPER.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains the following interesting account of Mr. Cooper's career:—

"The murder of Mr. T

FAMINE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Intelligence has been received by the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg of the prevalence of a famine in Central Asia. The parts most affected are Bokhara, Samarcand, Djizag, and the country of the Turcomans. Samarcand is stated to be crowded with fugitives from Bokhara, and in the Russian outposts itself people are leaving for Tashkant. The cause of the scarcity is ascribed to the intense cold which prevailed last winter—the severest winter that has been known in Turkestan for centuries. In the spring the rapid melting of deep accumulations of snow gave rise to floods, which destroyed many of the irrigation canals near Bokhara, and carried away the reservoirs of the steppe-country. The unhappy inhabitants of Bokhara have thus lost their winter sowings, in many cases their flocks and herds, and their stores of water for summer use, besides suffering inundations that have destroyed their homes. In consequence of this the price of corn has risen 200 per cent., and necessaries in the towns have doubled, owing to the crowding in of peasants anxious to escape the drought of the ensuing summer. The Emir of Bokhara is quite unable to cope with the distress in his dominions. The Turcomans, instead of visiting the Bokhara capital for corn, as customary in the spring, have sent this year to Affghanistan and Persia. It is feared that the famine will penetrate further into Russian territory.

The death is announced of Claudius Jacquand, the historical and *genre* painter. He was born at Lyons in 1805, and made his *début* as the Salon of 1824. Several of his pictures were purchased by the State, and are now in the Luxembourg and at Versailles.—*Academy.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....227
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, sight.....227
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—69 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,300 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,400 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 645 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$300 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$710 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$200 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—12 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$3 discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 21 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57½ per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—25 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£106 10s.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£105.

SALES ON JUNE 15TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Sugar—50 bags, at $6.70, by Shing Chong to local trader.
Brown Sugar.—300 bags, at $4.42, by Shing Chong, to local trader.
Sharksfins.—5 packages, at $14.20, by Kwong Yuo Chong to travelling trader.
Green Peas.—200 bags, at $2.20 by, Chun Chong to travelling trader.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS. JUNE 14TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong		Amoy		Shanghai		Nagasaki	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.86	29.92	29.79	29.90	29.78	29.79	29.91	29.95
Thermometer attached	83.0	81.0	—	—	84.0	75.0	76.6	74.8
Direction of Wind	SSE	SSE	SE	NE	SE	SE	SE	N
Force	3	4	3	2	4	2	4	1
Dry Thermometer	83.0	81.0	87.0	82.0	82.0	74.0	77.7	66.6
Wet Thermometer	78.0	77.0	81.0	77.0	75.0	71.0	69.4	64.8
Weather	b.c.	o.c.	b.	b.o.	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.NE., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 9 strong. 9 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Hail, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [t234

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.. Tls. 104,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date ..... Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KEEBS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

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JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED FILES, AXES, ADZES, AUGERS, CHISELS, AND OTHER TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.
RUGS. CARPETS (BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY), suitable for Ships.
STORER'S PAINTS AND OILS.
SHIPS' LAMPS.
FILTERS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [6m767

UE-CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG),
CHINAWARE DEALER,
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine KIANG-SI PROVINCE CHINAWARE for Sale.
SAP-SAM-HONG, CANTON.

JOHN SKINKER, 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.
METALLIC CARTRIDGES
of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [6m125

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
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Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Wladivostock and Nicolajefsk.—To-day, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Foochow.—To-day, the 17th instant, at noon.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Emuy*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Quinta*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swat

EXTRACTS.

VERDICT OF THE LOWER TEN.

This ain't a poor man's Budget—
Who says 'is, tells a cracker.
Only twopence a pound on money,
And fourpence a pound on 'baccy!
"ON" STANLEY!

Lord Robert, who's one of a bellicose batch,
Thinks the late Derby "scrathing" a "happy despatch;"
But *Punch* in a rage in which gumption were rider,
Would back 'gainst Lord Bobby the Derby outsider.

BO-PEEP AT BRIGHTON.

The Church Bo-peep
Has lost some sheep,
And fain again would find them,
Let them alone,
They are off to Rome,
Watch those they have left behind them!

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S DIAPASON.

(Described with all Reserve.)

The tumult of sacked town and burning village,
The rush and roar that prayer for mercy drowns,
The soldiers revel rout, mid blood and pillage,
The wail of starving folk in leaguered towns—

The bursting shell, the houses rent asunder,
The galling rifle-fire, the clashing blade—
And ever and anon in tones of thunder,
The Diapason of the cannonade!

—*From Punch.*

LORD LEITRIM'S ECCENTRICITIES.

It really appears more than probable that the eccentricity of the late Lord Leitrim actually bordered on insanity. In addition to imposing a tax on seaweed—which formed the principle article of consumption of a large portion of his tenants—he has left, it seems, the whole of the property which he was able to dispose of away from the title. The greater part of the estates—valued at upwards of thirty thousand a year—go to a sister, and the present Earl inherits little more than fifteen hundred per annum. This is all the more cruel as there had been no quarrel between the brothers, and Lord Leitrim had actually repented of his intention, and had caused a new will to be drawn up in favour of the present peer, when he was shot—but, unluckily, he had omitted to sign it. This being so, there is no truth in the report that the new lord has offered a reward of ten thousand pounds for the apprehension of the murderers of his predecessor.—*Vanity Fair.*

SUNDAY AT SOSHONG.

Sunday came round in course of time, and I could have known the day from all the rest that lay over Soshong. All was as peaceful as the village homes we knew in our youth on such occasions. Missionary labour may be slow in telling in South Africa, especially among the tribes so far to north, but when our religion is regresented by such painstaking, enduring men as Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hepburn, is is bound to succeed in the end. I shall never forget my Sunday afternoon at Soshong. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hepburn had held service among the natives in the morning, but intended having prayers and a short discourse at three o'clock in their own house, for those Europeans who chose to come. Not one of them did not come; and in the little parlour where worship was held, the presence of the Almighty might almost have been felt. In my early life I had regarded religion lightly, but when I looked upon half a dozen stalwart men, accustomed to every hardship and danger of life, our worthy pastor's children, and a few servants, giving their whole soul to what they were engaged in, I more forcibly felt than ever I did before that there was a great God above us—One who merited our adoration and our love. The prayer was earnest, and such as could have been desired—the address was strictly applicable to the occasion—there was no nowery language, there were no marvellous similies; it was exactly what was wanted, and brought peace to the listener's heart. That was the most solemn Sunday I ever passed. No cant or hypocrisy was here—what I heard was an exhortation from an earnest, true, reflecting man, endeavouring to make his fellow creatures feel the depth and height of religion, and the consolation that they could derive from it, although so far in a heathen land. As I have felt after visiting a graveyard or after visiting a church, so I felt when I left that room—that we ought not to live for our present life, but for that which is to come. When the hymn at the termination of the discourse was sung—"God is my Shepherd; I shall not want"—I again must repeat I was overcome with the conviction that I for one had been living for the present, and utterly regardless of the future—that great future in which each will be summoned to give an account of his stewardship. My poor mother used to say, "The prayer of the righteous availeth much." Dear, good soul! she believed it, and offered many a prayer for her recusant son. In youth I doubted, in mature years I have pondered over it, but I now believe that she was right, and I was wrong. The life of a missionary here is a very hard one; their employment is incessant, and long after I retired to my wagon to sleep Mr. Mackenzie was still consuming the midnight oil. In the morning they require to be up to look after their milk cows, presently school commences, then breakfast, after which a number of sick and wounded will be found assembled on the verandah, some with the most hideous sores possible to imagine. After each is duly treated, school again, and so on till dark.—*The Great Thirst Land. By Captain Parker Gilmore.*

THE FIRST SIEGE OF SARAGOSSA.

The ancient city, renowned for its siege by the Moors in the eighth century, and its defence by them for five years before they surrendered it in 1118, was defended only by a low brick wall; but the valour of the inhabitants proved a greater obstacle to the assailants than the most formidable ramparts. Lying at the extremity of a plain, dotted with olive woods, in the angle formed by the union of the Huebra with the Ebro, its suburban on the left bank of the Ebro extending to a marsh, Saragossa is completely commanded by the ridge of the Monte Torrero. But its houses, mostly of two storeys, vaulted and almost incombustible, and massive convents towering like so many huge castles in the several districts, presented an admirable means of defence against any attempt of the enemy to carry the place by storm. So utterly had the army of Palafox been cowed that they evacuated the olive woods, and the French entered the central gate, that of Santa Engracia, with but little opposition. The inhabitants were filled with dismay, the streets were thronged with a disordered mob of half-trained men, and the broken bands of Palafox, with their leader, were moving out of the opposite gate of the city, when the French fearing an ambuscade, withdrew, resigning their extraordinary advantages. The inhabitants, now exhibiting the extreme of courage, so suddenly organised a defence—by piercing loopholes in the houses and by piling sandbags in long rows, even the women and children taking part in the work—that in twenty-four hours the city was safe from assault. While 'Tio' (or Good Man) Marinespertended the defence, Palafox, accompanied by Tio Jorge (for the Saragossans doubted Palafox's statement that he was going in search of succour), recrossed the Ebro at Pina, and were moving through Epila to attack the French rear when they were suddenly assailed by a French detachment from Lefevre's investing corps and routed. Collecting his beaten forces at Calatayud, Palafox returned with Tio Jorge through Belchite to Saragossa, which he reentered on the 22d July. Lefevre, who had delayed his attack for some time till reinforcements of nearly 8,000 infantry and a battering train under Count Verdier, arrived, had in the meanwhile carried the Monte Torrero by assault, and the convent of St. Joseph; and, by the Emperor's orders, an attack on the left bank of the Ebro was also begun. Lefevre himself was removed to rejoin Bessieres with a brigade, and the command of the remaining 10,000 was bestowed on Count Verdier. While closely pressing the siege, the French commander had to send detachments to oppose the small patriot bands which were endeavouring to them in his camp. The attempts to take the El Carmen and Portillo gates by storm having failed, Verdier, whose numbers had been raised to 15,000—while only a few hundreds of Spaniards had succeeded in entering the city—began regular approaches, and on the 3rd August the bombardment opened. A Spanish powder magazine on the Cosso (the walk on the ancient Moorish ramparts) blew up, inflicting great loss on the inhabitants, and on the next day, the 4th, the Santa Engracia convent was stormed. The French penetrated to the Cosso, when a murderous fire opened upon them from the houses. Many of the Spaniards maintained the deadly struggle in the streets, but others, panic-stricken, fled through the gates. Cries of treason sounded louder than the roll of musketry and the shrieks of the falling, and the assassin's knife was plied as vigorously as the enemy's bayonet; for under the fierce reign of terror, the reign of these priests and plebeian leaders, such a cry was always the signal for the immediate death of any who had by a word or even by a gesture opposed them. The great Lunatic Hospital was wrapped in flames, and the inmates, let loose to seek a place of safety, came to mingle with the combatants, some chattering and laughing, in happy unconsciousness of the awful scene of butchery, some gloomily moping at their own imaginary sufferings, and some flinging themselves into the struggle with all the ungovernable fury of wild beasts. Slowly the heroic band was being driven back, and it appeared that at last the city must fall, despite their almost superhuman efforts. But in one long narrow street, the Arco de Cineja, a French column, making its way to the bridge, was thrown into disorder and repulsed, and in other quarters some of the victorious regiments dispersed to plunder in the streets they had won. The defenders, taking heart again at this confusion, set fire to the St. Francisco convent, and forcing their way, recovered all one side of the Cosse. Night brought no cessation to the fierce struggle. The continued thunder of the devilish engines, the frequent explosions of houses, marking their abandonment by the besieged, the rattling musketry, the columns of flames rising from the hapless city, seemed to realise a battle of fiends. For six days the Spaniards, with the frenzy of despair, disputed the enemy's attempts to advance, in a hand-to-hand contest throughout the gloomy, narrow, and tortuous streets, from room to room and house to house. On the morning of the 10th Verdier received orders, from the disasters in other parts of Spain, to abandon the siege, and the attack ceased, there being no hope of taking the place for some days at least. On the morning of the 15th the French evacuated their positions and retired upon Logrono. Thus was Salamanca saved, in its first siege in the Peninsular War, principally by the bad discipline of the French and the system of terror established by the Spanish leaders. —*Clinton's "War in the Peninsula."*

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

LONG FIRMS.

The police reports give us occasional glimpses of what are called "long firms," but glimpses which are for the most part deceptive. They show us small bands of disreputable people taking premises in busy quarters, starting sham businesses, and obtaining goods from manufacturers for which they never intend to pay, and which they dispose of as quickly as possible at any price they will fetch. The reports go on to show us how this kind of thing lasts until one or other of the victimized manufacturers sets the police upon the track of the swindlers, who are invariably hunted up and arrested, when the business collapses. The swindlers are tried, convicted, and sent to punishment; and the public, seeing no more of the "long firm" in question, thinks that nothing more is to be known concerning it. This may be correct now and then; but in most cases that part of the long firm which appears in the criminal courts bears about the same relation to the body as the severed feeler of an octopus bears to the rest of the animal.

Once on a time—it is unnecessary to particularize the when and the where—I had an opportunity of observing a long firm, body and feelers, in full action. A sketch of what I saw will convey a tolerable idea of what these things are. This firm was founded years ago in one of the central counties by a village tradesman. One after another, he took into partnership a number of fellow-tradesmen, nearly all related to him in some way, and dwelling in adjoining hamlets. When fully developed the association formed a network extending over a third of the county. This fraternity continued to deal in the usual way with wholesale houses for a portion of their stock; but a still larger portion was procured in quite another manner. The originator of the confederacy had noticed that in London young men well acquainted with the ways of business are continually forfeiting their position. Such people contract habits which lead through extravagance to embezzlement, and thence to punishment for felony. They leave prison ruined and desperate, and too often ready for anything by which money may be made. Persons of this kind our organizer determined to enlist and utilize. Accordingly his firm made it a portion of its system to watch the trials at the Old Bailey with the view of selecting the most suitable material. When the persons fixed on were released some member of the firm was always at hand to meet them, and seldom found much difficulty in bringing them to terms. The recruits were supplied with the funds necessary to commence swindling with effect, by taking offices, employing clerks, and making all the show of real business. Then they set to work ordering goods from all quarters. Nothing came amiss to them, from a consignment of coals to a cottage piano. Such of these goods as the members of the firm could dispose of was sent down to the country. There was seldom much for which they could not find a market; since among them were watchmakers, tailors, upholsterers—tradesmen, indeed, who dealt in nearly everything that a country population can require. The refuse was got rid of for ready money and in the readiest way: pawned, packed off to auction-rooms, or sold at his own price to the first customer that offered. In the course of time this commercial octopus threw out a number of feelers to the principal commercial centres—as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. Of course no particular feeler could continue its depredations for any length of time undetected. When detection came it was cast off, and always with such completeness as to leave nothing to indicate the body with which it had been joined. The ostensible swindlers took their fate as a matter of course. So far as they were concerned the principals were safe, for the latter could be relied upon to re-establish them in some way when restored to liberty. It is hardly necessary to remark that when one feeler was cut off it was immediately replaced by another. Thus the firm went on moulding and multiplying rascals. Little by little the system became more refined. It was found that swindling could be done much more effectually by agents who still retained character and position. In consequence suitable means were adopted for getting at the employés of great mercantile houses and for bending them when got at to the purposes of the firm. Decoys were employed for the purpose, some being gentlemen who went about as commercial travellers, and who made themselves acquainted with the peculiarities, and especially with the vices, of the intended victims. Other agents were found amongst pretty women.

One way in which female decoys were found and trained to the business for which they were intended deserves notice. A leading member of the firm was Young Mr. C. The prefix "young" had been attached to his name time out of mind; and was attached to it when I made his acquaintance, though he was then over forty. Young Mr. C. kept a middle-class boarding school. Like other members of the fraternity, he was sedate in demeanour, sternly pious, and an earnest advocate of temperance. In reality he was an unscrupulous rascal. He stuck at nothing provided it were safe, so far as he was concerned (it did not matter about other people)—thoroughly safe, be it observed, involving no risk to person or character; otherwise he would have nothing to do with it. This was fortunate for the world; for had not Young Mr. C. been a coward he would have proved a most formidable knave. He was not without brains, he was full of cunning and resource, and specious to the last degree. To assist him in his school this person employed several young women. It was indispensable that they should be quick, clever, and prepossessing. Women of superior training and ripe experience would not have suited his purpose. The teachers he changed frequently. No sooner was a new one received into his house than he set to work to uproot whatever good principles she possessed. It too often happened that the assistant soon became as depraved as the head of this model seminary, and just as ready to prey systematically upon society. Thus prepared, the assistants quitted the boarding-school to become agents of the firm. Over and over again have I seen their names figuring in the reports of criminal trials. In one case a woman who had graduated thus became conspicuous as the associate of a set of forgers of European fame—their practice extending even to Constantinople—and eventually as the victim of a crime which remains a mystery to this day.

But by far the most dangerous of these female agents were obtained in another way. The head-quarters of the firm were fixed in ——. Here the local post-office was kept by the head of the firm, who knew well how to use both post and telegraph to the benefit of the gang. Nobody who knew anything of the place would post an important letter there or send a confidential telegram through it. Here there was but one resident magistrate—"the parson"—and over him it was considered essential to obtain an influence. And the parson had a ruling vice—one that he managed to keep from creating a glaring scandal, but which he could not altogether conceal from his neighbours—and by means of this vice the gang determined to seize him. By this time our model boarding-school master had transformed himself into an equally model tradesman. This was in obedience to circumstances. Cleverly as he had managed, and decorously as he had always conducted himself before the public eye in his former profession, still he could not escape suspicion. Awkward whispers began to spread, and his school began to decline. He bore the declension patiently for a time, and did his best "to live the scandal down," this being a phrase often on his lips—becoming doubly decorous and sedate and much more earnest and devout than before. It was all in vain. So he made up his mind to dispose of his school and become a tradesman. Nor was he long before he found a purchaser for the school in a Dissenting clergyman lately established in the district. Unfortunately for Young Mr. C., only a portion of the purchase money—two-thirds—was paid down. When the remaining third was demanded in due time the purchaser refused to pay it, on the ground that he had been diddled! And Young Mr. C., with all the meekness of a true Christian, as he explained, put up with the loss and the accusation, too, taking no further notice of either, but devoting himself sedulously to his business, which, as it happened, was carried on in the village honoured by being made the head-quarters of the firm.

Shortly after his change of profession Young Mr. C. was left a widower with several small children. About the same time the gang felt the necessity already mentioned of getting hold of "the parson." After a good deal of deliberation they hit upon a plan. As laid down therein, Young Mr. C. advertised in a religious journal for a housekeeper—not under thirty, and yet not old—whose manners should be those of a lady and whose appearance should be prepossessing. Candidates were requested to forward their photographs. In a word, the notice was so framed that nobody was likely to answer it except the sort of woman the gang required. And such a one they obtained. The new housekeeper dazzled the villagers with her good looks, her airs, and her style. She was withal a thorough woman of the world, with plenty of resolution, very little scruple, and a turn for intrigue that would have done credit to a Russian princess of diplomacy. The housekeeper soon became the wife of Young Mr. C., who could not help himself. By means of this woman the gang got hold of the clerical J.P., and swayed him as it pleased, and through him a good many local officials in the police. By this means they were enabled to establish and carry on a variety of lucrative branches of trade, as illicit distillation, with impunity. The new wife of Young Mr. C. was a valuable recruit, and she secured another not less valuable—her much younger, far prettier, and even more unscrupulous sister, Mrs. Fyne. The story of the sisters and how their characters were formed is exceedingly interesting. It would be found worthy of study also, for they were both representative women. This, however, is not the place for it. It must suffice to say that they were born in the lowest class but one, that they were much superior in person, intellect, and aspiration to their fellows, that their moral training was very imperfect, that they received education enough to unfit them for their proper sphere but not enough to use as a means of support; and that appearing in the world at an early age—the one, as a shop girl and the other as a nursery governess—circumstances developed them into very dangerous creatures indeed. Mrs. Fyne was then thirteen years younger than her sister—only twenty-four; but so far as worldly experience went, she was a veteran. It was hard to say which she valued most, indulgence or the good opinion of the world. For the one or the other she was ready to sacrifice everything and every one. This woman, shortly before the event that brought her in contact with the firm, had made a marriage of convenience with a very suitable husband. He was a highly respectable person very little older than herself, who held a small appointment in the public service. He married her being perfectly acquainted with her antecedents; he married her as a good many such husbands marry such women, partly because he liked her—she was so pretty and could be so pleasing—but still more because she could be useful to him. Affiliated with the firm, she became one of the most successful rascal moulders of her day. From time to time some member of the gang introduced a fresh victim, who by processes which he at first thought very delightful gradually became transformed into a swindler in a long firm.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 15th June, 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	3.60 to 3.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$38.00 to 02.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	93.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	2.55 to 2.55
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	1.15 to 1.50
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	1.40 to 1.80
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	1.85 to 1.90
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	2.30 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece	2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 33 inches, per yard	0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 65 reed, per piece	2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 66 to 80 reed, per piece	2.50 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, EH, per piece	6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	8.30 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	8.60 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.00 to 7.05
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.35 to 6.38
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.28 to 6.31
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.27 to 6.32
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$61.00 to 61.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.50 to 62.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.25 to 7.28
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$19.60 to 19.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 13.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$62.50 to 63.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	550 to 550
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE

Camphor, packed, per picul	$10.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	$187 to 147
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 10.00
Cloves, per picul	$37.00 to 38.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.50 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$22.50 to 23.50
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.80 to 16.50
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.60 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.30 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.60 to 9.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$220 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.52 to 1.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.55 to 3.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.75 to 6.85
Fungus	$38.00 to 30.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.35 to 9.25
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.95 to 1.05
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.04 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.22
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoes Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$18.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$3,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.12 to 3.14
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.32 to 2.34
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.16 to 2.08
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.02 to 2.04
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$2.54 to 2.56
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$2.36 to 2.38
Rice, Japan	$2.63 to 2.65
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.55 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.05 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.35 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.35 to 3.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.0.0 to 3.3.8
Sharkskins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.55
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.60
Tea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.0.0 to 5.5.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.35 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$3.50 to 3.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.35 to 2.38
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.7.5 to 5.8.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.55 to 2.65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
America	May 13	Graham	Brit. str	560	Birley & Co	
Argentino	Apr. 22	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Asia	June 11	Djörup	Dan. str	880	Siemssen & Co	
Bellona	June 14	Ahrens	Ger. str	769	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Benledi	June 5	Buchanan	Brit. str	990	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bombay	Feb. 13	—	Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	
Burmese	June 13	Luck	Brit. str	1268	Melchers & Co	
Cameos	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str	95	Kwok Acheong	
City of Tokio	June 1	Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	
Douglas	June 12	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co.	
Emuy	June 15	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	
Fitzpatrick	Apr. 18	Humphries	Brit. str	557	Captain	
Haikoong	June 15	Goode	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str	—	Kwok Acheong	
Kin-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	June 14	Jorichsen	Dan. str	708	Siemssen & Co	
Malabar	June 5	Gould	Brit. str	1263	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marcia	May 26	Broker	Brit. str	1060	Siemssen & Co	
Ningpo	June 11	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Olympia	June 16	F. Nagel	Ger. str	783	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pernambuco	June 12	Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Quinta	June 5	Wrang	Ger. str	874	Sooy Shing	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 16	Goggin	Brit. str	208	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Albyn's Isle	May 25	Burgess	Brit. bk	360	Rozario & Co	
Alcestis	May 26	Trail	Brit. bk	398	Chinese	
Anna	June 2	Davidson	Ger. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Amoy
Annie Lorway	May 27	B. Gales	Brit. bk	752	Borneo Co	
Arcola	Apr. 23	Pencry	Brit. bk	347	Carlowitz & Co	
Aristide	May 30	Briand	Fren. bk	399	Carlowitz & Co	
Belle of Oregon	May 27	Merriman	Amr. bk	1168	Rozario & Co	Portland(O.)
Bonita	May 22	Stehr	Ger. sch	371	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Foochow
Borneo	Apr. 25	Shaw	Amr. sh	736	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Guam
Cap Horn	June 13	Möller	Ger. bk	385	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Channel Queen	June 11	Le Lacheur	Brit. sh	609	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. Marden	June 3	Marden	Brit. sch	237	Wm. Pustau & Co	
C. L. Pearson	June 1	J. Swain	Amr. sch	664	D. Lapraik & Co	
Condor	June 14	Gottig	Ger. bg	241	Wieler & Co	
Cordonan	May 27	Bortaud	Fren. bk	459	Carlowitz & Co	
Eleanor	June 10	Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Meyer & Co	
E. Childs	June 12	Lindbugh	Brit. bk	391	Meyer & Co	
Esperance	June 12	Guellou	Fren. bk	272	Carlowitz & Co	
Francisco	May 30	Demarchi	Ital. bk	757	D. Musso & Co	Cebu
Frank Marion	Apr. 7	Eldridge	Amr. bk	678	Russell & Co	Honolulu
Friederich	May 30	Wulff	Ger. bk	594	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Frederick	May 30	Kermode	Brit. bk	902	Norton & Co	
F. B. Fay	May 16	H. B. Rollins	Amr. sh	889	D. Lapraik & Co	Iloilo
Gesine Brons	May 27	Trümbach	Ger. bk	402	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden Spur	May 16	Farrell	Brit. sh	656	Meyer & Co	
Guam	June 12	McGregor	Brit. bg	290	Borneo Co	
Gustav & Marie	June 15	Bührsch	Ger. sh	354	Wieler & Co	
Hansa	May 26	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co	Touron
Helena	May 13	Inkster	Brit. bk	433	Carlowitz & Co	Sydney
Henrik Ibsen	June 2	Dun	Nor. bk	271	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nagasaki
Hermann	May 28	Pens	Ger. bk	453	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hermann	June 2	Lembke	Ger. bg	210	Wieler & Co	Socloo
Holstein	June 13	Kulper	Ger. sch	281	Meyer & Co	
H. G. Johnson	Apr. 16	Colby	Amr. bk	1080	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hydra	May 25	Oest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	
Hylton Castle	May 30	Scott	Brit. bk	541	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jetti	May 30	Antonsick	Aust. bk	654	Melchers & Co	
Kate Waters	May 22	W. F.